**Listing of Claims**:

**Claim 1** (original) An optical compensation film comprising a cellulose ester film comprising cellulose ester wherein

(a) each of photoelastic coefficient C (md) in a mechanical direction and photoelastic coefficient C (td) in a transverse direction of the cellulose ester film is 1 x $10^{-9}$ to 1 x $10^{-13}$ $Pa^{-1}$, and C (md) < C (td),

(b) retardation $R_0$ within a plane of the cellulose film defined by Formula (I) is 20 to 70 nm,

(c) retardation $R_t$ of the cellulose ester film in a thickness direction defined by Formula (II) is 70 to 400 nm, and

(d) each of a dimensional variation ratio S (md) in the mechanical direction and a dimensional variation ratio S (td) in the transverse direction of the cellulose ester film prior to and after being allowed to stand at ambient conditions of 80°C and 90 percent relative humidity for 50 hours are -1 to 1 percent, and | S(md) | > | S (td) | .

(I) $R_0 = (nx - ny) \times d$

(II) $R_t = \{ (nx + ny) / 2 - nz \} \times d$

wherein nx is a refractive index in a transverse direction within a plane, ny is a refractive index in a mechanical direction within a plane, nz is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the film, and d is a thickness of the film in nm.

**Claim 2** (original) The optical compensation film of claim 1, which comprises an optically anisotropic layer.

**Claim 3** (original) The optical compensation film of claim 1, wherein the cellulose ester simultaneously satisfies Formulas (IV) and (V),

(IV) $2.55 \leq X + Y \leq 2.85$

(V) $1.4 \leq X \leq 2.85$

wherein X is a degree of substitution of an acetyl group and Y is a degree of substitution of propionyl group or a butyryl group.

**Claim 4** (original) The optical compensation film of claim 1, wherein the cellulose ester has a degree of acetylation of 59.0 to 61.5 percent, and comprises a compound having at least two aromatic rings in an amount of 0.1 to 20 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of the cellulose ester.

**Claim 5** (original) The optical compensation film of claim 2, wherein the optically anisotropic layer has a fixed nematic hybrid orientation structure.

**Claim 6** (original) The optical compensation film of claim 2, wherein the optically anisotropic layer contains a liquid crystal compound.

**Claim 7** (currently amended) The optical compensation film of claim ~~7~~ 6, wherein the liquid crystal compound is discotic liquid crystal.

**Claim 8** (original) A viewing angle compensation integral type polarizing plate comprising two protective films and a polarizer, wherein at least one of the protective films is the optical compensation film of claim 1, and a delayed phase axis of an ester film in the optical compensation film and a transparent axis of the polarizer are substantially parallel.

**Claim 9** (original) A liquid crystal display apparatus employing the viewing angle compensation integral type polarizing plate of claim 8.

**Claim 10** (original) A support for an optical compensation film comprising a cellulose ester film comprising cellulose ester wherein

(a) each of the photoelastic coefficient C (md) in a mechanical direction and a photoelastic coefficient C (td) in a transverse direction of the cellulose ester film is 1 x $10^{-9}$ to 1 x $10^{-13}$ $Pa^{-1}$, and C (md) < C (td),

(b) retardation $R_0$ within a plane of the cellulose film defined by Formula (I) is 20 to 70 nm,

(c) retardation $R_t$ of the cellulose ester film in a thickness direction defined by Formula (II) is 70 to 400 nm, and

(d) each of a dimensional variation ratio S (md) in the mechanical direction and a dimensional variation ratio S (td) in the transverse direction of the cellulose ester film prior to and after being allowed to stand at ambient conditions of 80°C and 90 percent relative humidity for 50 hours are -1 to 1 percent, and $|S(md)| > |S(td)|$.

(I) $R_0 = (nx - ny) \times d$

(II) $R_t = \{ (nx + ny) / 2 - nz \} \times d$

wherein nx is a refractive index in a transverse direction within a plane, ny is a refractive index in a mechanical direction within a plane, nz is a refractive index in a thickness direction of the film, and d is a thickness of the film in nm.